STS 125 Samples: The Hubble Servicing Mission

The toxicological assessments of 2 grab sample canisters (GSCs) from the Shuttle are reported in Table 1. Analytical methods have not changed from earlier reports. The recoveries of the 3 surrogates (13 C-acetone, fluorobenzene, and chlorobenzene) from the middeck GSC were 95%, 93%, and 95%. The preflight sample did not have surrogate standards present. Based on the end-of-mission sample, the Shuttle atmosphere was acceptable for human respiration.

Sample Location	Date of Sample	NMVOCs ^a (mg/m ³)	Freon 218 (mg/m ³)	T Value ^b (units)	Alcohols (mg/m ³)	Formaldehyde (µg/m ³)
Preflight	5/11/09	1.7	n/a	0.64	0.37	
Middeck (end mission)	5/22/09	3.8	n/a	0.20	0.67	

Table 1. Analytical Summary of Shuttle Samples

^a Non-methane volatile organic hydrocarbons, excluding Freon 218

^b Calculated excluding CO₂, formaldehyde, and siloxanes.

Preflight T values are typically less than 0.1 units. The high T value in the preflight sample was due mostly to propenal (T = 0.42 units), which was identified at a trace level in the sample. Because this compound has a very low spacecraft maximum allowable concentration, just a trace causes a major contribution to the total T value. None-the-less, based on very limited sampling, no compound was found that could be a threat to crew health or performance.

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Appendix 1: Table of concentrations in the air samples. Appendix 2: Table of T values calculated from appendix 1.